

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of inhibiting a protein-protein interaction comprising:
identifying a first sequence of a first protein that binds to a second
protein, wherein said first sequence is between three and ten consecutive amino acids
that bind to said second protein;
providing a peptide agent comprising a peptide in amide form having a
second sequence identical to said first sequence; and
contacting said peptide agent with said second protein so as to inhibit
said protein-protein interaction.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first and second proteins are the
same.
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first and second protein are
selected from the group consisting of p24, a bacterial toxin protein, actin, β -amyloid,
and tubulin.
4. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first protein is a transcriptional
activator or transcriptional repressor.
5. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first protein is a bacterial toxin
protein.
6. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first protein is actin.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first protein is β -amyloid.
8. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first protein is tubulin.
9. A method of inhibiting a protein-protein interaction comprising:
identifying a first sequence of a first protein that binds to a second
protein, wherein said first sequence is three consecutive amino acids that bind to said
second protein;
providing a tripeptide amide having a second sequence identical to the
first sequence; and
contacting said tripeptide amide with said second protein so as to inhibit
said protein-protein interaction.
10. The method of Claim 9, wherein said first and second proteins are the
same.

11. The method of Claim 9, wherein said first and second protein are selected from the group consisting of p24, a bacterial toxin protein, actin, β -amyloid, and tubulin.

12. The method of Claim 9, further comprising measuring the inhibition of said protein-protein interaction by measuring the binding of said tripeptide amide to said second protein.

13. The method of Claim 9, wherein said first protein is a transcriptional activator or transcriptional repressor.

14. The method of Claim 9, wherein said first protein is a bacterial toxin protein.

15. The method of Claim 9, wherein said first protein is actin.

16. The method of Claim 9, wherein said first protein is β -amyloid.

17. The method of Claim 7, wherein said first protein is tubulin.

18. A method of making a pharmaceutical comprising:
identifying a first sequence of a first protein that binds to a second protein, wherein said first sequence is between three and ten consecutive amino acids that bind to said second protein; and

providing a peptide agent comprising a peptide in amide form having a second sequence identical to said first sequence.

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein said first protein is a transcriptional activator or transcriptional repressor.

20. The method of Claim 18, wherein said first protein is a bacterial toxin protein.

21. The method of Claim 18, wherein said first protein is actin.

22. The method of Claim 18, wherein said first protein is β -amyloid.

23. The method of Claim 18, wherein said first protein is tubulin.

24. A method of making a pharmaceutical comprising:
identifying a first sequence of a first protein that binds to a second protein, wherein said first sequence is three consecutive amino acids that bind to said second protein; and

providing a tripeptide amide having a second sequence identical to the first sequence.